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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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VOL. 24

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1904.

NO. 17

National Baptist.

A mass meeting of 1000 Endorses Rev. S. P. W. Drew—Resolutions of condemnation adopted.

A mass-meeting of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union was held Thursday evening in the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. There were fully one thousand Baptists present, representing some of the leading citizens of this city. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D., the greatest money-getter in the United States. On opening the meeting Rev. Mr. Drew made a brief, but eloquent, address. Among other things he said that he had much to thank the Baptist of the city for, and especially this large representative audience. From what he sees here tonight is an evidence that his work in this city is being endorsed and that he people are with him. A brother in the corner cried out, "You bet they are!" At the conclusion of his address the following gentlemen were introduced, and spoke: Rev. S. L. Corothers, D. D., of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church; Rev. J. F. Curtis, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. J. W. P. Lewood, pastor of Miles Memorial Colored M. E. Church; Rev. Jas. Thomas, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem; Rev. Lewis Edmonds, pastor of St. Mark's Baptist Church, and Rev. A. H. Strothers, president of Washington Union Baptist Association.

Among those were: Revs. E. E. Cooper, D. D. Stokes, Prince Rand, F. Pollard, J. H. R'chard, C. H. Turner, J. E. Jackson, S. Strothers, Rev. J. S. Toliver, and the resolutions and Rev. J. S. Turner moved their adoption. One thousand people stood up and voted: "We, the committee appointed by the Negro National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington to investigate the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, most respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, in mass-meeting assembled, we the members of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union, for the purpose of creating an interest in each other and to advance the Christian religion and to instill in our Christian workers a feeling of brotherly and sisterly love; and

Whereas, it is the object of this organization to ameliorate the condition of the people in this city and teach them to serve the Heavenly Father; and

Whereas, it having come to the hearing of this organization that the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was not a

ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Ch., was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York; Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council. We also commend Rev. Mr. Drew for the successful revival meetings held throughout the country and the largest and most successful ever held.

We find that 670 persons gave their names for membership of the Metropolitan Baptist Church while he was the temporary pastor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned committee and members of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of the District of Columbia, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby commend Rev. Simon P. W. Drew for his untiring efforts in advancing the Christian religion, and denounce as false and malicious all statements and declarations made by evil-designed persons.

Resolved, further, That we recommend Rev. Simon P. W. Drew to all lovers of justice and to the Christian people in this city as a moral, upright, honest Christian gentleman who has been abused without cause or provocation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of Washington.

Signed by a committee of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of the District of Columbia. Rev. J. F. Curtis, chairman; Rev. A. H. Strothers, secretary; Rev. G. S. Toliver.

THE BETHEL LITERARY.

The Bethel Literary will open Tuesday evening, October 4th, with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as the speaker of the evening. Excellent music will be furnished by well-known musicians. Among the speakers to follow will be Rev. Lewis C. Sheafe, who will speak on the "Rise and Fall of Nations in the Light of Scripture"; Dr. L. R. Klemm, on "Marie Antoinette, Queen of France," illustrated; Rev. George W. Lee, on "Good Government."

LAWYERS THINNING OUT.

The BEE mentioned last week that Mr. Robert J. Harland, of the firm of Horner & Harland, had given up the practice of law and returned to his place in the department. This week THE BEE regrets to announce the retirement of Mr. L. J. Gregory, recently elected president of Bethel Literary, from active practice of law, to accept a nine hundred dollar clerkship in one of the government departments. Mr. Gregory has been in active practice over a year. He is a brilliant speaker, and his successful career at the bar was looked for.

GREATLY REDUCED ONE-WAY Colonist Fares to the West

VIA —

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Commencing September 14 and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904. The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will place on sale daily, from all stations, one-way colonist tickets to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, Nev. Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at Greatly Reduced Rates. For Tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TO THE Hagerstown Fair, October 11, 12, 13, 14. Very low rates for the round trip including admission. Bigger and better than ever. Tickets sold on a above date returning until October 15, inclusive. Ask ticket agent for time of trains and full details. See small bills.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The "Nations Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

ST. LOUIS.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation and Dining Cars, Via Cincinnati.

Season, Sixty-day and Fifteen day EXCURSION TICKETS on sale at very low rates.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS from all stations announced from time to time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-houses and hotel booklets, guide maps and full information.

Emancipation Day.

Ohio Citizens Turn out in full—Recorder Dancy J. C. Dancy Makes a Great Speech—Other Engagements to Fill.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 22.—With a parade in the early evening, and later, in the Forest Street Armory, an extended program of songs and instrumental music and patriotic speeches, the negro citizens of Cleveland celebrated last night the forty-first anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The event of the evening was the oration delivered by the Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., who came here especially to make the address. Mr. Dancy is an eloquent speaker, and was frequently applauded. His address was largely confined to a review of the history of slavery in the United States. The mention of the names of Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Wade, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln brought forth

President Roosevelt.

A Most Colorful Attack—Modern C

The Denver (Col.) Statesman is declared against the Republican machine because it refused the editor a clerkship and a janitor's place. It says also that there are 5,000 dissatisfied negroes in the State.

Editor BEE.—The venom and vituperation which characterize our modern political campaigning are in striking contrast with those quiet old Colonial days of good fellowship, when opposing candidates exchanged visits and cracked jokes together around the fireplaces. Then party lines, if not wholly unknown, were not half so tightly drawn, and the acrimony and bitterness exhibited in our latter-day political contests would have been as possible as it would have been unacceptable.

A particularly venomous and vicious species of modern campaign-

CRIMES IN THIS CITY.

more Crimes and More Officers of the Law than any City in the United States

Editor BEE.—We have before us a paper that credits you with saying that in comparison with other cities of like population there are altogether too many arrests made in Washington.

No truer words than these were ever spoken, and they should ring in every citizen's ear until the cause of it is made clear. The enormous excess of arrests here is attributed to the turbulent colored element, but when the rule of common-sense is applied to this assertion, what seems to justify it vanishes like mist before the sun.

Twenty years have come and gone since we were almost next door neighbors in the northwestern section of this city, and as the scenes of that long ago pass before our mind's vision as upon canvas we feel that we do not overrate your goodness and judgment in saying that we believe you are neither afraid nor ashamed to say that the colored families, according to their plane of life, as law-abiding citizens, compared favorably with white families of equal station in that vicinity, and what is true of that locality is true of all others, not only here, but throughout the United States.

As you say, there are altogether too many arrests made in Washington, and I will add especially among the colored people. Where is there a person who lives with his eyes open who fails to see that the lower class, who on account of their illiteracy, are entitled to a reasonable degree of Christian forbearance, are made scapegoats for nearly every unsolved criminal mystery in the District, and their very homes raided with impunity by policemen in a manner not justified either by law or reason?

Now, let us apply the torch of reason to your assertion. According to last year's statistics, given on pages 780 to 784 of the American Cyclopaedia, there are about thirty thousand arrests made here annually. This list is five times greater than that of any other city of like population. Now, while you think of the cause of this excess as being dumped at the doors of colored people, bear in mind that it exceeds the combined records of Milwaukee, Detroit, Richmond, Savannah, Charleston and Augusta, representing nearly a million inhabitants.

Rated by the population, the District's record is fifty percent greater than New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, New Orleans and Cleveland, while Chicago and St. Louis are exceeded by sixty-six percent.

Bear in mind, too, that this enormous excess of arrests here leaves Southern cities with their so-called "unruly niggers" in the shade, by fifty percent. It exceeds Texas, the great State of expert gun-pullers, cut-throats, half-civilized Indians and rough-and-tumble toughs generally, by the same rate. It soars above the high-water mark along the Mississippi with its rum-soaked river rats, sludge-gullions and depraved log drivers at the same ratio. In like manner it exceeds the black records of Gulf cities by fifty percent with their influx of vicious sailors from the rakkings and scraggins of the most sorry reaches of the world, compared with whom the worst colored citizens in the District are as saints.

Attention is called to a cartoon in a New York paper of September 23d, by an enterprising cartoonist. This cartoon, one of the nastiest and most virile which it is possible for yellow journalism to produce, represents the President as a spotted bull-pup, muzzled and securely chained to its kennel, with a trust collar around its neck, while there is a grinning and a protrusion of the under lip characteristic of that canine species. Below and to the left lies a bone on which the brute has been knowing, while the slobber still drips from its mouth. Above the kennel are these words: "The Country's Safe." This cartoon has only been equalled by the defamatory utterance of mis-Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, in which he characterized the President as a "bully-pup, brought forth by old lady Roosevelt."

Such slanderous cartoons and characterizations should be put down as criminal by the common law, and should be punishable by heavy fines and imprisonments.

The cartoon in question represents everything except the true character of President Roosevelt. Those who know the President best know that he is dangerous only to evil-doers, and everyone is aware of the fact that it is not Theodore Roosevelt who wears a trust collar, but the other fellow.

He is alike the friend of both capital and labor. The intelligent, conscientious voter will take note of these things, and will resent them at the polls.

John T. C. Newsom.

Lyons and Hershaw.

They Open the Campaign in Michigan

—A Large Crowd Present

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 22.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The Michigan Co-operative League held its second annual convention today. Mr. R. C. Barnes, an attorney of Detroit, is the president of the league, and presided over the sessions with great dignity, impartiality and learning. Mr. A. A. Owens, of Lansing, acted as secretary. The Eureka Band, of Detroit, discoursed appropriate music for the occasion. About one hundred delegates were present, representing different parts of the State. On assembling the convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

President Barnes then appointed committees on credentials and resolutions, after which a recess was taken for lunch.

On reassembling after lunch the committee on resolutions reported resolutions expressing gratitude for the broad-mindedness and liberality shown by the citizens of the State in their dealings with the colored population; congratulating the race on the number of its members who have entered business and the professions, and proclaiming adherence to the principles of the Republican party and the can-

didacy of Theodore Roosevelt, who recognizes men because of their true worth. To the last resolution Mr. Frank H. Warren, editor of the Detroit Informer, offered a minority report recommending independence in politics. When a vote was taken the majority resolutions were adopted, Mr. Warren alone voting in the negative.

Mayor F. W. Clapp made a most cordial address of welcome to the delegates and visitors. At night Hon. J. W. Lyons and Mr. L. M. Hershaw addressed a large audience at the Auditorium. Mr. Hershaw's address was a history of the anti-slavery agitation, of the events that lead to the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, and of the progress of the race since. Mr. Lyons made an address dealing with the issues of the present campaign, and argued that the permanence of the gold standard and the continuance of prosperity depended upon the election of a Republican President and Congress. Michigan is sure to give Roosevelt a rousing majority, and to send a solid Republican delegation to the next House.

MINISTER TOWER'S OWN PUN.

While on his way to Germany some time ago, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister to that country, fell into conversation with a very intelligent lady who was planning to make a tour of several European countries. She spoke with much enthusiasm of her intended trip up the Rhine.

Among the many places of historic interest where she expected to spend some time was Aix-la-Chapelle.

"I want," said she, "to visit the towers in the Charlemagne Cathedral there—the Charlemagne towers, as we call them—where the famous relics are kept."

"And when," said the diplomat, handing his card to the lady, who did not yet know who he was, "you go to Berlin, visit the one there."

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, United States Navy, retired for many years Chief Engineer of the Navy, has been honored by the Czar of Russia with the decoration of the first class of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

Only \$1.00 to Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Winchester and return, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Sunday, October 2. Special train will leave Washington at 8:30 a. m. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on historical grounds.



REGISTER J. W. LYONS.

storms of applause. When the name of Roosevelt was mentioned, and the speaker referred to him as the living example of all qualities of justice toward the negro possessed by the men who led the agitation against slavery years ago, the audience cheered.

In answer to the charges made in the days of the anti-slavery agitation that the negro race was not suited to have equal civil rights with the whites, Mr. Dancy said that since slavery was abolished, in the State of North Carolina alone there are now 100 negro physicians, four college presidents, five normal school principals, and two thousand teachers, with sixty thousand pupils under their charge. He claimed that the negro race is to-day producing more of the national wealth than any other class. In forty-one years the production of cotton has been increased from 4,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales through negro labor, he said.

The parade last evening formed at the Central Armory, on Bond street, in the following order: Platoon of police, Metropolitan Band, Company D, Ninth Battalion, carriages, men's auxiliary, members of the G. A. R., uniformed rank of the Colored K. of P. The line of march was through Bond street to Euclid avenue, to Erie street, to Central avenue, to the Forest St. Armory. The program given at the Armory was as follows:

Selection, McAfee's Orchestra; "America," audience; invocation, the Rev. J. M. Gilmore, D. D.; singing, Empire Quartet; remarks, President J. E. Reed; address, Hon. H. T. Euclid; vocal solo, Charles Leatherman; "Emancipation Proclamation," Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford; singing, Empire Quartet; address, Hon. John C. Dancy; "John Brown's Body," audience; exhibition drill, Uniform Rank, K. of P.

Recorder Dancy will speak at the following places this month: In West Virginia, three days; New York, four days, and New Jersey, five days.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-houses and hotel booklets, guide maps and full information.

READ THE BEE.

JOHN T. C. NEWSOM.



While vacation is for recreations
it could not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress to pay the rental for the buildings and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not always disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

LADYLIKE PERSON WANTED.

Consequently Society Leader in Search of Position for Maid Is Rebuffed by Milliner.

One of the richest and most prominent society women, who is very quiet and unostentatious in her dress, and by only the appointment of her equipment betrays the fact that she is wealthy, says the New York Press, stopped her carriage outside the establishment of a fashionable milliner, entered and addressed the proprietress.

"I see you have in your window a sign, 'Apprentice Wanted,'" she began. The milliner eyed her contemptuously from the crown of her modest bonnet to the tip of her common-sense shoe.

"You would not do at all," she said. "I want a ladylike person who can wait on customers."

"I wish to place one of my maids with some one from whom she could learn millinery while I am abroad," continued the visitor, quietly, "but I am afraid you would not do."

As the footman opened the carriage door for his mistress the horror-stricken milliner recognized too late the livery of one of the "first families" of New York.

RADIUM CLOCK IS DEVISED.

Englishman Constructs Curious Time-piece Which It Is Expected Will Run 30,000 Years.

Harrison Martindale, an Englishman, has constructed a radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely.

The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or stripes of silver is attached.

A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together.

This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy 30,000 years.

SPEAK ONLY FRENCH THERE

Natives of a Part of Louisiana Are Very Ignorant of the English Language.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana is, as his name indicates, of French descent. He never spoke English until he went to Georgetown university. "If I am curious," said Mr. Broussard, "how the French language has remained the dominant tongue in my part of the country."

"Brought there by Arcadians of Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century, it prevails to-day, and I believe always will. Curiously enough, you will find plenty of men in my district with such unmistakable English names as Jones and Hayes who can't read, speak or write a word of English."

"Still funnier is the talk of the black people. Their negro French would be unintelligible in Paris, and yet it is the softest, sweetest, most musical speech I ever heard from human lips. It knows no grammar, but it is the very essence of euphony and melody."

Waitress Spoke Six Languages. Few head waiters know as many languages as a woman named Scheidreiter, who died at Salzburg the other day, age 73. As a girl of 12 she had taken a position as maid with a wealthy family, and had in the course of years visited all parts of the world, gradually acquiring the faculty of speaking, besides her native German, six languages—English, French, Italian, Arabic, modern Greek and Turkish.

Jap Soldier a Model. According to M. Pichon, the Japanese soldier has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, and an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the 24, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions and is ardently patriotic. He costs the state about nine cents a day and thinks himself well off.

Our boys and girls prove their spare moments during vacation, and the world has never seen a more modest, sensible, and

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DANGER IN HIS JOB.

FARLEY TALKS OF HIS LIFE AS A STRIKE BREAKER.

Love of Adventure Caused Him to Take Up His Queer Occupation—Is Hated by Union Workmen Everywhere.

New York Special. James Farley, acknowledged head of an army of experienced strike-breakers, is now in New York, whether he was called by the officials of the elevated road systems which were threatened with a strike. When asked about himself Farley said:

"It was an accident, in a way, that made me take up the business of breaking strikes. During the car strike in Brooklyn, in 1885, I was employed as a foreman over a small number of non-union men. That was the first time I ever had anything to do with fighting a strike. The excitement pleased me, and when the strike was broken 15 of the men who had gone with me on cars, through the crowds, asked me to take their names and addresses and call upon them again the next time I was mixed up in a strike. This request showed me that there are a large number of men always ready to go a long ways simply to get into a fight.

"Since then my records show over 30,000 men have worked with me at strike-breaking in the last nine years. A great many of these men, of course, have married and settled down and now lead quiet lives. They are out of the strike-breaking business."

The most vicious mobs he had encountered, he said, were in Waterbury and other New England towns, but the most deadly were met with in Pennsylvania and Virginia. When asked to describe his narrowest escapes, he said, in his quiet way to the New York World reporter:

"The closest shave I ever had was when I went to Scranton, Pa., a few years ago to end a strike. We started to run a car past a place called Mudtown, a mining village. We were told that we never would get the car

JAMES FARLEY.
Street Car Operator Who Makes Strike Breaking a Business.

through Mudtown, because the miners would hang us, if necessary. I took a force of 35 Italians to clear away the obstructions that I knew would be piled on the tracks. When I set the gang to work one of the citizens of Mudtown, a big miner, who declared he was a justice of the peace, arrested the foreman of the gang on a charge of obstructing the highway."

"Then the crowd set up a yell for Bob McKenna. McKenna, I was told, had been a member of the Molly Maguires, and when the superintendent of the car company heard the yell for McKenna, he, knowing the man, told me to get back to Scranton as fast as I could. I told him that we would run the car to the end of the line."

The crowd by this time was yelling: "Lynch Farley!"

"When we got a short distance out of Mudtown I saw the mob crossing a bridge, evidently to head me off. I jumped into a bunch of laurel bushes alongside the track, to hide my footprints in the snow, and started up the mountain. When I got to the top I saw two mobs converging toward me, each one coming up opposite sides of the hill. Each mob began to shoot, but their bullets didn't reach me."

"I kept going ahead until I found the hill ended in a bluff that went straight down to the river. For a minute or two I thought it was all up with Farley. Finally I saw a little railroad along the side of the bluff used for taking coal out of a mine. I made a jump of ten feet and reached the road in time to board a passing train of coal cars. On this I rode a mile until I saw a trolley car, which I found was in charge of some of my men."

"I told the motorman to get out of the place as fast as he could. But McKenna, knowing where I would leave the coal train, had taken a peddler's team and with three of his gang had driven by a short cut to head me off. Just as we were starting the car, he drove up at a gallop. With a pistol in each hand he told me to 'surrender.' Some of my guards leveled their shotguns at him and he lacked the nerve to shoot, but, driving his wagon ahead, he pulled around squarely across the track. Still pointing his guns at me, he told us to surrender."

"The motorman was quick-witted. He swung the controller all the way around, giving the car every ounce of power in the wire, and then jumped back into the car to get out of the way of the smash-up. The car hit the wagon, throwing it high into the air and tossing McKenna and his men over a fence."

RICH MATRIMONIAL PRIZE.

Miss Bertha Krupp Who Has a Fortune of \$125,000,000 and Is Handsome Besides.

Berlin (Germany) Special. Miss Krupp, who on the death of her father became chief proprietor of the world-famed Krupp works at Essen, in Germany, is the richest girl in the world. A great deal of the artillery of Russia and Japan, France, Germany and Italy was manufactured at the Krupp works; and during the South African war England had to apply to the Krupp works to supply urgently needed weapons. Practically every gun on every Russian and Japanese warship has been constructed in the Krupp works, and similarly every gun mounted on every German warship and every Italian warship bears the Krupp trademark. Sweden and Norway, Den-

MISS BERTHA KRUPP.
(German Heiress Who Is to Marry Son of a Cologne Banker.)

mark, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, and all the South American countries are equally dependent on the Krupp works for their naval and military armaments. Miss Krupp is a charming German girl, who wields her power with discretion and generosity. The city of Essen, with its 100,000 inhabitants, is practically her private property, so that she possesses almost despotic power over her 25,000 employees and their families.

The kingdom over which Bertha Krupp reigns is one of enormous magnitude. Employed in her various works are 4,190 officials and 45,289 workmen. The total number of the workmen and of the women and children dependent on them exceeds 100,000. Among the establishments controlled by the company owning the name of Krupp are included not only the famous steel works at Essen, but numerous coal and iron mines, large shipbuilding yards, iron foundries in various parts of the empire, machine works, a stretch of country 20 miles long for artillery practice, mines of various minerals in Spain, and a flourishing line of shipping, with its headquarters at Rotterdam.

All Germany is awaiting the announcement of the coming marriage of Fraulein Krupp. Herr Deichmann, the son of a Cologne banker, is named as the fortunate man.

WILL BE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Young Duchess Wooed by German Crown Prince Is Pretty, Rich and Good Housekeeper.

Berlin (Germany) Special.

Duchess Cecilia, the bride of the crown prince of Germany, is 17 years old. Her only brother is grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and her eldest sister is the wife of the Danish crown prince. She is pretty and clever, and was described by her future husband the other day as a "sensible and charming" young woman, who had made him "im-

mediately happy." Her girlhood has been spent at Cannes, where her mother has a villa noted for its beauty, and at her brother's palace in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her eyes are brown, her hair is light and she is tall and slight. Her disposition is sweet, and her tastes domestic. She is a good housekeeper and is said to be a firm believer in "Kirche, Kinder, Kuche" (church, children, kitchen), as the fields for woman's work. It is said the crown prince proposed across a table while sipping a cup of tea with the young duchess.

Blacksnake Invades a Canoe.

Miss Mabel Murphy, of Philadelphia, who is visiting her cousin in West Bridgewater, N. J., had an experience that she does not care to repeat. At the same time it showed her to be possessed of unusual pluck. While canoeing with a young man on a narrow stream at the head of the Tumbling Dam pond, a large blacksnake dropped from an overhanging tree into the middle of the canoe, landing directly between the two startled occupants of the craft. The young woman, instead of screaming and leaping from the boat into the water, bravely kept her seat, and seizing a spare paddle, assisted the young man in combating the reptile, which showed fight. After a lively battle the snake succeeded in getting away, much to the comfort of the occupants of the canoe.

First Seedless Orange Tree. The parent tree of all the seedless oranges of the United States may be seen in the orangery of the agricultural department, Washington. It came from Bahia, Brazil. Buds from the Brazilian tree were grafted upon native plants, and as these became sturdy the department sent specimens to Florida and California.

WORKING UP A BOOM.

HEMENWAY WANTS TO BE SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

Friends of First District Congressman Think He Would Make a Good One, Provided Fairbanks Becomes Vice President.

Evansville (Ind.) Special. Friends of Congressman James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, believe the senatorial mantle of Charles W. Fairbanks will fall on him, providing the latter is elected vice president this fall. While Hemenway has not yet announced he is a candidate for the United States senate, his friends over the state have gone to work in earnest for him, and it is believed he will accept the honor.

Few men in public life have risen as rapidly as the First Indiana district congressman. Born in poverty at Boonville, Ind., he has lived there all his life, and now occupies one of the most important positions in the national government, that of chairman of the appropriations committee in the national congress.

Congressman Hemenway bears the reputation of being a natural politician. He possesses that trait that wins friends and holds them, and it is an open fact that no man who ever made the race for congress in the district has been able to poll such a tremendous vote from the opposing party.

Shortly after he became of age Mr. Hemenway was elected town clerk of Boonville and served several terms. He was next elected prosecuting attorney of the Second Indiana judicial district, composed of Warrick, Spencer and Perry counties. The district was strongly democratic and the nomination was given to Mr. Hemenway just to "fill out" the ticket, and even his most intimate friends did not think he had the slightest chance to win. But he won and made an ideal prosecuting attorney, and was reelected, being the first republican to ever carry the district. Mr. Hemenway was next elected a member of the republican state committee from the First district, and served until 1894, when he was elected to congress.

He won his first nomination against great odds. The nominee of the party

JAMES A. HEMENWAY.
(Indiana Congressman Who Wants Senator Fairbanks' Place.)

two years previous was A. G. Twineham, of Princeton, and he asked for a second nomination in 1894. Another candidate was Col. Frank B. Posey, one of the most brilliant orators in the state. The convention met in Evansville and after fruitless balloting adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon, Ind., at a future date. At the Mount Vernon convention, after several ballots, Mr. Hemenway won out. He has been in congress ever since, having been elected for the fifth time two years ago. He is now a candidate for reelection. Before Mr. Hemenway went to congress the First district was considered doubtful. It is now considered safely republican. Two years ago his plurality was over 3,600.

During his first term in congress Mr. Hemenway gained the confidence and good will of Thomas B. Reed, then speaker of the house, and he was assigned to the appropriations committee, an honor that seldom falls to a new member in the house. After serving eight years on this committee, he was elevated to the chairmanship by the present speaker, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. Mr. Hemenway and Speaker Cannon are close personal friends and the speaker always tenderly refers to the Indiana congressman as "my boy." Speaker Cannon has advised Congressman Hemenway to remain in congress. To show the regard the speaker of the house has for Mr. Hemenway, he always comes to his district every two years and makes four or five speeches.

Mr. Hemenway is a man of family, and in Boonville has long been regarded as her first citizen. His friends, who have watched his political career with pride, say he would prove an ideal successor to Senator Fairbanks when the latter is elevated to the vice presidency.

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assisted the young man in combating the reptile, which showed fight. After a lively battle the snake succeeded in getting away, much to the comfort of the occupants of the canoe.

UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITY.

Chief of Salvation Army Would Found a School for Research Into Human Ways.

London (Eng.) Special. Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, will lead a movement for the founding of a university of humanity.

"The reasons why such a university should be established," said the general, "are many. At the present time we have such universities as Oxford and Cambridge. At these places it is possible to be trained in art, science, literature, medicine, law, theology, and almost everything you can mention, is taught, but up to the present there has been no place established upon a similar basis where men shall be trained from the social and human standpoint. When I was in America I met the late

Gen. William Booth. (Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army in United States Is Lovingly Known in London as "Angel of the Slums.")

New York Special. From a bareheaded lass who, with her sweet voice and tambourine, led street meetings in the slums of London to the leadership of the Salvation Army in this country is the story which a few weeks will see completed in the career of Eva Booth. It is expected that Miss Booth will soon come to New York from Canada, where she is commander of the Canadian division, to assume the leadership of the American division.

Her brother-in-law, Commander Booth-Tucker, who is now the head of the army in this country, has been so depressed since the death of his wife in a railroad accident a short time ago that the work of leading the Salvationists has proved a load which he is unable to bear to his own satisfaction.

Eva Booth began to do her share of the work in spreading the creed of salvation to all mankind when she was a mere child. In 1884, when the advances of the army in England were being received with hostility by the worst element and with decided indifference by the better classes, she made her first appearance in the street meetings. Down in the district of Whitechapel, London, in the midst of the slums, the army had begun its street meetings and had met with all kinds of opposition, even to open threats and show of force.

The Whitechapel hoodlum, afraid that his sway in the district was threatened by the activity of the "sky soldiers," turned out and tried by hooting, hissing and the throwing of decayed vegetables to drive the Salvationists from the streets.

The authorities turned an indifferent ear to the appeals of Gen. Booth, and things looked dark for the work of the army in that part of London which needed its efforts most. One night there arose on the little platform in the street a 12-year-old girl in the uniform of the army. The hoodlums stopped

"What I want is two such universities—one in New York and one in London. Their business will be to train men to carry out the same kind of work that our officers carry on at the present time. We want men to have as thorough a training in the knowledge of men—as human beings—as they already have in everything else."

"Take the present poor law system, for instance, and couple the cost of carrying on its work with the money spent in the same direction from voluntary sources. It should be possible to train up men who will do all that these are doing, turn out better men and women, and, at the same time, minimize the cost. We want a class of men who are training in a knowledge of the fitness and capacity of the child and youth—men who will be able to perceive and detect the criminal and immoral instincts in human nature, and be able to divert it in the right direction. In short, we want men who will be able to turn out the human being as perfect as it is possible to turn him out."

"And the cost, general—do you want the country to bear it?"

"No—not at all. I don't, of course, see why the country should not make grants in just the same way as some of the colonies make us grants now in order to assist our work among the criminal and depraved classes, but the bulk of the money should come from voluntary sources." Then, with an emphatic gesture, he added: "Let them give us the money—we already have the humanitarian professors."

GEORGE EDWARD VINCENT.
Young Chicago Professor Who May Be Made President of the Northwestern University.

Chicago Special. George Edward Vincent, mentioned for the presidency of Northwestern university, is professor of sociology and dean of the junior colleges at the University of Chicago, to which institution he came in 1892. He was born at Rockford, Ill., in 1864, and was graduated

in their efforts to drown the voices of the Salvationists and stared at the child before them. Then, before they could renew their efforts, she began to sing. The voice, clear and eager, ringing out amid the dirt and squalor and sin of Whitechapel, silenced the crowd where the efforts of the older workers had been objects of ridicule. To the end the girl went on with her song, and when she ceased women who had not known what tears were for years were crying and men were standing silent and abashed.

So the Salvation Army first won its hold in the London slums, and so was Eva Booth introduced to the people among whom she was to spend years of work.

For two years she accompanied her father in his tours and sang her way into the hearts of her listeners. Then, because the people of the slums could not forget the little girl who had touched their hearts, she stopped traveling with the general and settled down to the work of saving souls among the submerged classes. Her sweet face and manners won the love of those among whom she labored. Gifted with a fine voice and grace of bearing, she captivated the district and was soon known as the "angel of the slums."

When she was near her twentieth year she won the love of a young student of sociology who was pursuing his studies in the London slums. The young man saw the girl whose voice and presence swayed the crowds that gathered and promptly lost his heart to her. He attended the meetings of the army, joined in the choruses of the songs, and finally avowed his love and asked Miss Booth to become his wife. But the bar of the army's regulations was between them. The young man was unwilling to take up the task of soul saving, and Eva Booth was so devoted to her work that she would not become the wife of any man who could not engage with her in her labors.

Eva Booth continued in her efforts in her chosen field, and the sociologist sadly went his way. Miss Booth is now the only one of Gen. Booth's daughters in the army who has not married.

With her advent as commander in Canada she threw herself into her work with the zeal that marked her efforts in London. Her administration has been characterized by good judgment and success. In her duties as commander she has displayed the possession of rare executive ability. She has a fancy for big enterprises. When she comes to assume charge of the American division she will have opportunity to use her ability in this regard.

Liquid Air Street Cars. Street cars are run in Zurich, Switzerland, by liquid air.

SHE LOVES MANKIND.

THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE STORY OF MISS EVA BOOTH.

Boston (Mass.) Special.

The first organization of shoe workers was perfected in 1867 and was known as the Knights of St. Crispin. In 1869 this organization had almost 50,000 members enrolled, but a few years later it went to pieces and many of the local unions became affiliated with the Knights of Labor. Political differences wrecked the powerful Knights of St. Crispin, and the Knights of Labor went down largely from the same causes a few years later. At one time the shoe workers were the principal mainstay of the Knights of Labor in New England.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International union has been affiliated with the

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

They Have a Strong Organization Which Is More Conservative Now Than Formerly.

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JOHN F. TOBIN.
(President Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.)

American Federation of Labor since it was first organized, and it has done much to better the conditions of shoe workers throughout the country. Through persistent and intelligent agitation to create a demand for its union stamp, it has made it profitable for employers to organize their factories and use the stamp.

John F. Tobin is president of the union, having held that position for many years. At one time he was a radical socialist, but he is now considered one of the most conservative leaders in the country.

Charles L. Balne is secretary-treasurer, and, being a Chicagoan, is well known in western labor circles. The headquarters of the organization are in Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

New President of the Great Educational Institution Is Famous in Academic Circles.

The Bee.

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REV. MR. DUCKWELL.

The New York *Evening Journal*, under date of September 21, prints a remarkable article contributed by a Rev. Mr. Duckwell. For originality of conception and invention it is perhaps one of the most startling which has yet appeared in print upon the "Negro Question." The Rev. Mr. Duckwell is a Southerner and hails from West Virginia. He suggests that the most effective way of solving the problem and of elevating the negro is by intermarriage with the Chinese. Without entering upon an extensive analysis of the letter, we may state briefly what in our judgment constitutes the pith, the motive, the be-all and end-all of the whole contention. He predicates his nostrum upon his belief that "the Chinese race is superior to the negro in many respects, but perhaps not in all," and that "from such a union a race of people would result well suited to meet the demands of a warm climate for efficient and reliable laborers." Had the Reverend contended for intermarriage upon the first reason, we would be inclined to thank him for his proffered interest in the advancement of the race; for we are willing to admit that the Chinese is the superior of our race in some things.

The Chinese race, like that of the negro, has a history rich in the highest and best evidences of moral, intellectual and spiritual culture. The Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount are but the echoes of the life and teachings of Confucius, while agricultural economy, the arts and sciences; the invention of gunpowder, of watches, of China, and of diplomacy, attest the high state of Chinese civilization from the remotest antiquity. It may be contended that the Chinese Empire has lost prestige as a world-power. Perhaps it never boasted of being any sort of power in its relation to the outer world, so to speak. World-power is and has always been characterized and maintained by brute force, which the Chinese fortunately lack. But if the true ends of civilization are to increase the measure and equally distribute the means of human happiness and contentment, then the Chinese race is among the greatest of world-powers. If the negro race were in the mood of intermarrying with the races, we have no hesitancy in asserting that the Chinese race would not be half so objectionable as the great Anglo-Saxon race. Of course, there is no such thing as an Anglo-Saxon race, but as that term will as well suit to designate the agglomeration of ethnological variety as any other, we are willing to adopt it. In our opinion a little admixture of Chinese blood with the hotch-potch of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race would improve the stock. But whatever others may think about it, it is clearly the intention of the negro race to steer clear of all other races, if they will permit it. This is probably the main reason why the negro will not marry the Chinese. But the Reverend lets the cat out of the bag when he maintains that the "result will meet the demands for efficient and reliable laborers." The grand result to be obtained from intermarriage with the Chinese is a more efficient and reliable laborer!

"A deliberate, extensive and systematic attempt to encourage such intermarriages" is to be resorted to by the "great white race" for the

purpose of securing efficient and reliable laborers! And this from a man who pretends to represent Christ, and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man! He would divest both the negro and the Chinese races of their race identity; pluck from the firmament the last star of hope in the eventual attainment of a high moral, intellectual and spiritual life; brandish with the scorching and consuming stamp of degradation; fix our destiny as mere underlings, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the mere convenience of obtaining a hybrid race of "efficient and reliable laborers." We can find no words adequately to express our contempt for so selfish, unholly and mean a proposition as that advanced by this "man of the cloth." The insult is exaggerated by the arrogance, presumption, shamelessness and unmitigated gall of this Rev. Duckwell. Neither the negro nor the Chinaman is to be consulted. Harmony of taste, the laws of association and love are to be ignored. Tradition and heredity are to be wiped out. Intermarriage is to be "encouraged" by the Anglo-Saxons, and all to satisfy the demand for "efficient and reliable" servants. No; the negro will not intermarry with the Chinese race. He is content to strive against any and all obstructions and impediments to work out his own destiny, to forge ahead until he reaches a position where he will be the acknowledged equal of the best type of the highest and noblest civilization. He wants an open field of competition, just laws, fair opportunities, and to be judged by his works, and awarded credit where credit is due. He wants no social equality, because he knows there is no such thing; he hopes that the time may soon come when the foolish word will constitute no scare-crow to engender race antagonisms and advance political ends. But above all, he wants to be let alone, with a chance to do his best.

STAND FIRM.

Much has been written pro and con on the question as to whether it would not be for the best interests of the race to divide their suffrages between the two great political parties, and much plausible argument adduced on both sides. It was contended by those who favored a division that, since the great mass of the colored people live in the South, and in view of the desirability of a permanent adjustment of amicable relations between the races in that section, wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictated that suffrage should be so applied as not to irritate the whites by displaying united antagonism to their policies or political or material interests. It was contended that a wholesale opposition was an indication of ignorance and a dogged disposition to humiliate the Southern whites, and that the whites were the only true friends of the colored people. On the other hand, those who denied the wisdom or policy of a division, maintained that only by holding fast to principle could the colored voter hope to rise in the respect, sympathy and confidence of the best elements of the American people. They pointed to emancipation as an outgrowth of the principle of right; to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as an expression of principle embodying the right of every American citizen to untrammeled participation in the government to which he owes allegiance. They pointed to the Freedmen's Bureau, as an instrumental through which principle, as indicated in the right to the benefits of institutions of public instruction as made manifest. They contended that the Republican party has been and still is the historic friend of the colored people, and is now contending for the equality of rights without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude. The Republican party is the party of right of the majority to rule, and the equal protection of all the laws, state and national, they say.

In this matter we do not hesitate at this time, and under the present conditions, to express our unqualified support of the party that represents and follows correct principle. There may come a time when considerations

of expediency, in the matter of suffrage, may outweigh those of principle, and we trust that the time is not so distant when the application of sound principle will become universal and withheld from no class of human beings. But at this time both expediency and principle demand that there be no division of the colored vote. The two parties are now engaged in a bitter contest for supremacy. The Democratic party seeks power as the means of tearing down the pillars of government and re-establishing a government based upon the doctrine that a "negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect;" that this is a white man's government, and that the natural and normal condition of the colored people is that of "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." In order to secure power they have resorted to almost every form of duplicity, deceit and chicanery known. They contend for the principle of the "consent of the governed," while they are systematically disfranchising certain classes of citizens every day. They pretend to oppose trusts and monopolies, and yet they have selected a candidate for the Vice Presidency who is a prince of monopolists. They oppose the policy in the Philippines, and yet to them may be charged the first acts which precipitated the war with Spain. They prate about public expenditures and extravagance, and yet advocate the adoption of a currency calculated to cause a panic in business relations and bring disgrace, poverty and ridicule upon the nation. They whine in sing-song the platitudinous jargon of the so-called "fathers of the republic," and growl in hideous unison with the deadly boom of the murderous gun whose muzzle glints in the fearful glare of the fire which consumes the helpless human being at the stake.

Today we find Democrats prowling up and down the land defaming, vilifying, traducing and misrepresenting a striving race, and for no other reason than that their skin is not of the same hue. At such a time as this there can be little doubt as to what should be the colored voters' course at the next election. We do not mean to say that we have no friends whatever in the ranks of the Democratic party, for that would be preposterous. But we do say, without any hesitancy, that the masses of the Democratic party are persistently inimical to the best interests of the colored people, especially would it be the case with those Democrats who will most likely dictate the policy of Parker should he succeed in election. At this juncture no words can more correctly or tersely express the condition of the colored people than those uttered by the immortal Douglass: "The Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea."

ET TU BRUTE?

"I have been in business thirty years, and can testify that when the colored man of the South has sought to acquire an education and become a man among men, he has invariably had recognition from the people of culture and refinement in the South." I would like to state here that a colored man is respected in the South according to his usefulness." These statements were made by John Mitchell, Jr., president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., in an address before the American Bankers' Association. The fusion was so pleasing to the *Washington Post* that an editorial was devoted to it. Had these utterances been made by some of the weak-kneed, pandering, obsequious colored would-be leaders, some of whom we have in mind, it would have created but little surprise. But, coming from John Mitchell, the erstwhile champion of the negro's rights; the once daring editor of the *Planet*, who exposed Southern outrages, laid bare the white man's tyranny, and in many a well-written and truthful article charged the Southern whites with cruelty and injustice toward the colored race, we are compelled to admit our astonishment as well as profound regret. We are amazed for the reason that Mr. Mitchell has made statements which cannot be sustained by the facts, and regret that the truth was not told and the veil

of sham, diplomacy and deceit torn from the eyes of the Northern whites. The fact is that the South does not classify colored people by the same standards they themselves apply in their social gradations. On the contrary, the entire body of the colored people are regarded as one mass of useless timber, entitled to no social or civil privileges and utterly unfit for citizenship. Else, why these reports of mob-law, lynching and burning? Why the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored citizen? Why is it that John Mitchell, with all of his culture and business experience, must ride about the state in Jim-Crow cars, street and steam? Or why is he and all other colored people without regard to wealth or culture, denied the privilege of sitting in the public parks of Richmond, or buying a sandwich or a glass of soda? Why do we find posted in various places "dogs and negroes not admitted"? Is not the educated negro included? But Mr. Mitchell says that those colored people who have acquired an education invariably receive recognition from the people of culture and refinement at the South. If this be so, why are they not enjoying the privileges which should naturally accrue to persons of education? Brother Mitchell is either right or he is wrong. If the Southern whites recognize educated colored men and women, then, in view of the wholesale discriminations, there can be no colored men in the South who are educated, and men among men. But everybody knows that there are thousands of educated, refined and noble colored men and women in the South. This being true, in the light of existing untoward social, civil and political conditions surrounding the colored people, Mr. Mitchell has wilfully or unwittingly misrepresented the facts and grossly injured the race. An opportunity was presented when, by telling the truth to an over-skeptical Northern white people, real conditions would have become known. But instead of this, the occasion was used to flatter the vanity and false pride of the Southern whites and to mislead the Northern whites. There is a vast deal of difference between Mitchell the editor and Mitchell the banker. The old-time "darkey" is the only good and acceptable colored person. The educated, refined and progressive colored people are considered useless and undesirable, and are being driven from the South by the insolence, persecutions and discouragements inflicted by the whites. But perhaps brother Mitchell has left his first love, that of editor, and gone over to the select band of captains of industry who are said to have no sympathy for the whimpering, complaining and foolish automatic machinery called the common people. Wonder what brother Mitchell now wants!

At the press convention held in Atlantic City years ago, when Mr. Mitchell signed our report on Southern outrages, what did he mean? Did he not say with us, that thousands of innocent colored people were murdered without cause or provocation? Were those the shiftless and worthless colored men Mr. Mitchell has been defending in his paper, the *Planet*? Shame on this noble Roman who has been in many a battle with us! What will future ages say of John Mitchell, Jr., when an account of his recent declarations are opened to public observation? No stab could have affected the negro more; no words could have been more surprising to the country. It reminds us of the stab that Brutus gave Caesar in the Roman Senate after all of the conspirators had plunged their daggers into his body. *Et tu Brute!*

EDITOR TROTTER.

The action of the Suffrage League of Boston and Vicinity, under the leadership of W. M. Trotter, editor of the *Guardian*, in asking all candidates for Congress from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts their views on the remedy for the evil of Southern disfranchisement is deserving of the highest commendation. We trust that this example initiated under the leadership of Mr. Trotter may be followed generally in all Congressional districts where the colored vote is a factor in determining

the result of an election. The right to inquire the views of those who would be representatives is fundamental in a free government, and is a part of the education of the masses in the intelligent and effective use of the ballot. The colored press generally ought to herald abroad this action of the Suffrage League of Boston and Vicinity.

UP TO JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

Now it occurs that the good white people of Richmond have concluded to demand the discharge of every colored messenger employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The effort was organized, and the result was a general discharge of all of the colored messengers. The contention was that the colored messengers were unsatisfactory. Apropos, the good white people of Richmond practically boycotted the company on account of the employment of colored messengers. It is up to John Mitchell, Jr., to explain in what respect the Southern whites are the friends of the colored people.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

In this issue of THE BEE will be seen a communication from Mr. A. M. Raymond. Can it be possible that the District of Columbia has more violations of the law than any of the largest cities in the United States? His letter shows a most deplorable condition of affairs. THE BEE calls special attention of its readers to this letter, and asks if there can be any reformation.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is a remarkable document. It exhibits a strenuous of circumlocution and obscurism which only a judge of vast and varied experience could conceive. Some of our daily papers announce that he has thrown light upon the important issues of the campaign. Perhaps he has, but to us he has only succeeded in causing a political eclipse in so far as the adherents of his party are concerned. The free-silverite has become utterly nonplussed on account of the nonchalance displayed by Judge Parker concerning their hobby, and to which he most cordially subscribed and ardently supported unqualifiedly during the course of eight consecutive years, while the gold-standard Democrats are still amazed at the dilatoriness displayed just prior to his nomination at St. Louis.

Listen to this: "the pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of the laws, should be made good to them." Of course it should. Judge Parker enters the role of the "artful doger" here. On other essential points he proclaims what he intends to do when made President. Here he announces that the pledge should be made good. But who but a fool can be made to believe that Judge Parker could carry out such a pledge, even if he most deserved it? Springs to catch wood-cocks!

Even Judge Parker allows himself to be led off by "catching" words. He has spent a great deal of space and time, no doubt, on the subject of imperialism. What is there to it? What does it mean? The term under the ampest definition means no more than territorial extension or an ambition to form an empire. Applying this term to the policy of the Anglo-Saxon wherever displayed around the globe, what is the conclusion?

EDITOR TROTTER.

The action of the Suffrage League of Boston and Vicinity, under the leadership of W. M. Trotter, editor of the *Guardian*, in asking all candidates for Congress from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts their views on the remedy for the evil of Southern disfranchisement is deserving of the highest commendation. We trust that this example initiated under the leadership of Mr. Trotter may be followed generally in all Congressional districts where the colored vote is a factor in determining

In another article we have referred to Judge Parker's "trust and monopoly" convictions. If sincere, Judge Parker is decidedly unfortunate in being yoked with a monopolist of the first water. But "tariff reform" is perhaps the only honest issue the Democrats have. We say honest not because the theory of free trade is correct, but because the true leaders of the Democracy, the Southern people, want a reform in the tariff system. Of course, by tariff reform the Southerner means "free trade." And for various reasons. The South is not a manufacturing section. Hence they are not seriously concerned regarding the protection of American industries. They raise the raw material, and do not concern themselves as to the manner it is elaborated. In a word, the Southern people are for the South, at the expense of the entire North, if need be, as well as of truly American institutions.

OCTOBER 31ST IS THE LAST DAY

To get the *Farm and Fireside* free with a Subscription to THE BEE.

The contract which renders it possible for us to give the *Farm and Fireside* free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers a year, and has from twenty to thirty-two large pages, each issue; it is profusely illustrated with half-tones. It is the best farm and home journal in America. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for expert advice for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser, poultryman, fruit-grower, and gardener. It has departments for the good housewife, fashion pages, patterns, good stories, puzzles; it furnishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit and humor columns, and a young people's department. Examine the sample copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.
Every new cash subscriber to THE BEE will be given a subscription to *Farm and Fireside* one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his subscription to THE BEE to October 1, 1904, and one year in advance, will be given a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure *Farm and Fireside* one year free by merely paying your subscription in advance. You can learn the date on which your subscription expires by examining the figures following your name on the address label of THE BEE. If you are already paid ahead, send \$1.00, and your time will be advanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE, Washington, D. C.

A POINTER FOR CANDIDATES.

Two candidates for office in Missouri were stumping the northern section of the State, and in one town their appearance was almost simultaneous. The candidate last arriving happened to stop at a house for the purpose of getting a drink of water. To the little girl who answered his knock at the door he said, when she had given him the desired draught and he had offered her in recompense some candy: "Did the man ahead of me give you anything?"

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the bright girl, "he gave me candy."

"Ah!" exclaimed the candidate, "here's five cents for you. I don't suppose that he gave you any money."

The youngster laughed merrily. "Yes, he did, too. He gave me ten cents!"

Not to be outdone, the candidate gave the little one another nickel, and, picking her up in his arms, kissed her.

"Did he kiss you, too?" he asked, genially.

"Indeed he did, sir!" responded the little girl, "and he kissed me, too!"

—Collier's Weekly.

IMPOSTORS.

There is a colored man going around the city claiming that he is a representative of THE BEE, soliciting subscribers and advertisements. The friends and patrons of this paper will please to pay no money to this impostor, nor to anyone else who fails to show written authority from the editor. All persons are hereby warned not to pay any money to anyone unless he presents a receipt from the office signed by the editor W. Calvin Chase. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of this impostor.

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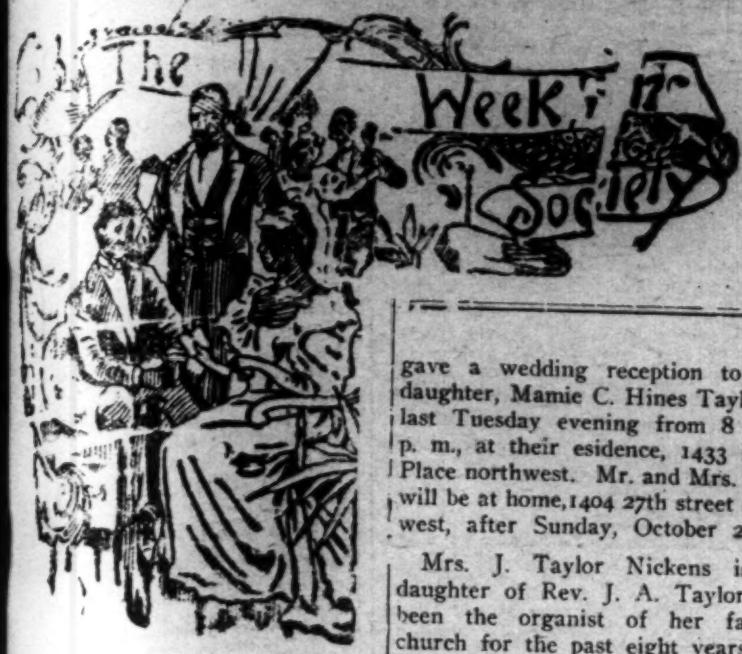
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CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for
The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Trans-
ited Since our Last Issue—Other Matters
Worthy of Careful Consideration.

gave a wedding reception to their
daughter, Mamie C. Hines Taylor, on
last Tuesday evening from 8 to 11
p. m., at their residence, 1433 Pierce
Place northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Hines
will be at home, 1404 27th street north-
west, after Sunday, October 2.

Mrs. J. Taylor Nickens is the
daughter of Rev. J. A. Taylor; has
been the organist of her father's
church for the past eight years, and
is well known in Washington as a
musician. For the past five years she
has been quietly studying, as well as
teaching music, and has proven a con-
scientious and efficient teacher, as her
many pupils can testify.

Mr. Lewis H. Douglass is steadily
improving.

Attorney Royal Hughes will go on
a vacation shortly.

Mrs. Julia M. Layton, who has been
South, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prater have
returned to the city last week.

Mr. Alexander Middleton, who has
been to Saratoga, N. Y., returned last
week and entertained a few friends at
his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Gray, who
have been visiting in Virginia, have
returned.

Register J. W. Lyons and Prof. L.
M. Hershaw have returned from Bat-
tle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Amos, of 1337 V street, who
was away with the President, has re-
turned to the city.

Mrs. Nathan Spragg, who is with
her daughter in Virginia, will return
to the city to live.

A student from Panama and another
from British Honduras have
gone to Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell, who met with
a serious accident three weeks ago,
is able to be out again.

Mrs. Scott, of Los Angeles, Calif.,
is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Louise
Burrell, of Le Droit Park.

Attorney W. C. Martin and a dele-
gation of Odd Fellows will leave for
St. Louis, Mo., this month.

Miss Hattie Homer left for Phila-
delphia, Pa., on last Wednesday, to be
gone several days. She will also visit
Wilmington, Del.

Mr. James H. Coleman, the District
and Secretary of Odd Fellows, will
be at the St. Louis Fair after the ad-
mission of the B. M. C.

Mr. Henry Middleton, of C street
northwest, has returned to the city,
which is quite sick. It is hoped that he
will be able to be out soon.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen, the greatest
natural-born orator among women in
this country, is booked to speak at
Bethel Literary this winter.

Mr. J. W. Walker, of the Postoffice
Department, spent ten days of his
visiting friends in Wilmington,
Philadelphia and New York city.

Recorder J. C. Dancy, who went to
Connecticut last week, has returned.
He will now speak in West Virginia,
and from there he will go to Ohio.

Attorney Lewis J. Gregory, presi-
dent of the Bethel Literary Society,
as given up the practice of law and
entered the government service as a
werk.

Attorney James M. Rick was taken
suddenly ill on last Monday evening
in his home, on 3d street northwest.
He has sufficiently improved to be out
again.

Miss Marie James, who has been to
New York all the summer, taking a
special course in the Conservatory of
Music, has made great improvement
in vocal culture.

Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Ply-
mouth Congregational Church, will at-
tend the meeting of the Council of
Congregational Churches in Des
Moines, Ia., early in October.

Mr. J. T. C. Newsome has just
returned to the city from St. Louis
and Oklahoma. Mr. Newsome will
make Oklahoma his home in January.
He will reside there permanently with
his wife and children.

The many warm friends of Miss
Sanche Coleman, of the senior class
of the Normal School, will be pleased
to know that her finger, which has
caused her much suffering, has finally
yielded to treatment and will soon be

Rev. O. M. Walker conducted his
last service at St. Luke's Church last
Sunday, and left the city Monday for
Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will reside
and have his field of usefulness. He
will return here on the 7th of October
to be present at a public recep-
tion in his honor.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Anderson Taylor

WEEK END CUF
sions to the seashore, Commencing
June 24th, every Friday and Saturday
good to return until Tuesday following,
to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea-
 Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for
the round trip.

NOT in the TRUST

PURITY ICE Co.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from
artesian wells. It is from the same water veins
that furnished the famous Columbia Springs, from
Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels Boarding
Houses and Government Departments should use
this ice. we can supply our Customers and their
friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as
we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGAW,

President and Manager.

Cor. 5th and L Sts., Northwest

HOUSE & HERRMAN, THE LARGE INS ALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOMES
Carpets Your Floors and LIVE COMFORTABLY.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in
how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th AND "I"

Name THE BEE when you call.

filtration plant, thinks that it will be
able to provide the city with water
by the middle or latter part of next
December.

A young woman applicant for a
school in Kansas was asked, What is
your position upon whipping children?
Her reply was: My usual position is
on a chair, with the child held firmly
across my knees, face downward.

She got the school.

The apple tree was brought to this
country by Governor Winthrop, of the
Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the year
1629.

The British Museum contains over
2,000,000 volumes of printed books
and manuscripts, which are stored on
forty miles of shelving.

Thirty-four of the thirty-eight Sultans
who have ruled the Ottoman Empire
since the Turks conquered Constantinople
have died violent deaths.

The most expensive lace manufac-
tured today is valued at \$5,000 a yard.

In the library of Hinckley Castle,
Lord Campan's residence in Hampshire,
are the tables and chairs which
Napoleon used when he signed his
abduction at Fontainebleau.

Mrs. George Horn, at 41 Vienna
street, Newark, N. J., has in her pos-
session a set of antique andirons for-
merly owned by Thomas Jefferson.

The new potato in England, the
discoverer is selling the seed at \$500
a pound, or \$30,000 a bushel. It beats
a ginseng garden, which is worth
\$50,000 an acre each year.

The colored press shapes and molds
public sentiment in the negro's behalf
and every family should consider it
indispensable.

The President has issued an order
modifying ex-order of September 4,
1902, authorizing additional pay to
certain enlisted men, so as to provide
that hereafter the date of award of a
good conduct medal, pin or bar shall
be the date of the holder's discharge;
also the seventy-five cents per month
to date from date of award.

The first blood shed in the Civil
War occurred April 19, 1861, at Balti-
more, Md.

The total loss by fire (visitation of
God) to Baltimore was \$25,451,734,
covered by insurance policies amounting
to \$22,500,000. There was about
one million dollars salvage.

Austria has awakened, and demands
\$50,000,000 for her army and navy.

Mark Twain has leased a house in
New York for several years. It is on
lower Fifth avenue, two blocks from
Washington Square.

The international wireless tele-
graphy conference which was to have
met October 4, 1904, at Germany, has
been postponed at the request of

Great Britain and France, which

countries desire more time to study

questions involved.

Recorder Dancy has secured an ap-
propriation of \$10,000 for metal book-
case files, shelves and racks, for use
of the office of Recorder of Deeds.

Captain Wooten, in charge of the

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

When we say we examine your eyes, we do not mean merely
to glance at them, but to give you a thorough scientific ex-
amination with the latest improved instruments. Don't wait
until it is too late.

We offer the following two specials to get you better ac-
quainted with our Optical Department

Sold Gold, spring, time-
less eyeglasses, with case
and guard; our special
price,

\$1.00.

\$1.00.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

Prompt attention to mail orders.

J. Selinger,

Optician and Jeweler, 816 F Street, Between 8th and 9th Streets.

Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,

Rectifier and Wholesale and

Retail Dealer in

FINE WINES

AND

Liquors

1530-32 Seventh St. N. W.

Agent for Southern Bouquet

Whiskey

7 Wm Moreland

(HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND)

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

50-50 Shoes a specialty.

491 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the public to
the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug

Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where

can always be found a complete stock of Drugs

Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candies,

Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by Reg-
istered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies are our motto.

We keep on hand a little of everything

Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.

1st and F Sts., S. W.

JAMES C. JONES.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest.
I won't be deceived; come to us and investigate
our rates. We offer the lowest rates in the country.
We lend on furniture, pictures, or salary. If you have a loan now
anywhere and need more money, come to us.
Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount.
Insurance in case of sickness without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND

TRUST CO.

505 E St. N. W.

BORROW MONEY

YES
We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$100.00 on your
furniture, piano, &c., and arrange the loan in as
easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us
for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If
you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and
advise you more money. Strictly confidential-
private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,
Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor,
9th and F Sts., N. W.

TO STUDY THE BIRDS!

RICHEST MAN IN MEXICO.

LABORATORY FOR LIVE SPECIMENS IS OPENED.

Princeton Naturalist to Observe All Traits of Feathered Songsters—Will Follow Many Lines of Original Research.

William E. D. Scott, the bird man of Princeton, N. J., known to the college register as curator of the ornithological museum, has had the dream of his life realized. He has become the presiding genius of a big laboratory to study birds—live birds.

Mr. Scott, a Harvard graduate and a naturalist of high standing, has made the ways and habits of birds a life study. Many years ago he began to collect live specimens with a view of having them by him for daily observation. Now he has 500 live birds, every one a pet and housed at his residence in Princeton. Still he wasn't happy, because he couldn't work out a lot of scientific problems which he had in mind without special apparatus and special flying cages.

Last year the fame of his place brought Charles C. Worthington, a retired manufacturer. Mr. Worthington is interested in natural history, and he has on his place the biggest private deer park in this country—10,000 acres and 1,500 deer. He got Mr. Scott to talk about his plans. The naturalist explained just what he wanted to do and what he needed to do it right. Then and there Mr. Worthington offered a part of his estate for this work and later agreed to foot the bills for anything Mr. Scott might need. It was a regular good fairy proposition.

They call it the "Worthington Society for an Investigation of Bird Life." Members will be admitted upon conditions to be named later. The temporary buildings are now finished. They cover four acres on the Worthington estate at Shawnee, Monroe county, Pa. There are ample flying cages, giving the birds room to range, which is necessary in certain experiments. The special appliances include sound-proof rooms for the study of bird songs and bird language—an important part of Mr. Scott's work. When more room is needed the means will be forthcoming. So, too, Mr. Scott may add to his collection whenever he needs new specimens for experiment.

It is part of Mr. Scott's method to become fast friends with his birds, so they will act naturally in his presence. Mr. Scott has a thousand and one lines of research before him. This day by day and close observation of bird life has been a neglected corner of science. His purpose, as set forth in scientific language for a technical journal, include the study of the bird as an individual with a daily record of the growth, habits, health and temper of the individual. Then he intends to study the variations of the different species and the influence of environment and heredity, the question of heredity, acquired characteristics, etc.

For example, he will take a pair of young birds of different families, mate them, and keep them absolutely apart from any other birds until the female has passed the nesting period—all to find out whether she learns how to build her nest by instinct or by imitating other birds. Then he is going to experiment extensively on bird songs and bird talk. He already has gone far in that direction and his collection of talking and singing birds is large.

RARE OLD DUTCH BIBLE.

The Owner, a New Yorker, Has Refused Offers Ranging from \$6,500 to \$9,000 for It.

Harold B. Silvey, of Schuylerville, N. Y., is the owner of an old Dutch Bible, which he has recently ascertained is of considerable value. A few days ago a New York bibliophile made a generous offer for it, and more recently he has declined offers ranging from \$6,500 to \$9,000. The last offer was made by a man, also from New York, who came especially to buy the book. As it is a family heirloom, Mr. Silvey says he is in no hurry to sell at present. He also believes the book may become more valuable, as he says it is one of the only two of its kind ever published. The other is now owned by a wealthy book lover in New York.

The book, which was printed in the year 1738 at Anne, is ten inches by 12 inches, and 16 inches thick. It weighs about 15 pounds and is mounted with two heavy brass locks used as clasps, and is in a fine state of preservation.

Since he has ascertained its value Mr. Silvey has placed the book in the safe "deposits vaults" in the local bank, but is very glad to show it to persons who are interested in old books.

An Effective Method.

We are not told what the fumigation corps that drove the mosquitoes from the towns along the Rio Grande used in their warfare, says the Chicago Daily News, but presumably it camped in a city or village and proceeded to smoke a boxful of campaign cigars.

The Benevolent Emperor.

Out of pure benevolence, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the German government wants to increase the size of the standing army so that 30,000 or 40,000 more young men a year can be trained.

OKLAHOMA Comes High.

The Albany Argus remarks that the New York man who is paying \$300,000 for a separation from the woman who promised to love, honor and obey him is realizing what a dear woman she is at any price.

Wealth of Gen. Terrazas Estimated at \$200,000,000—May Visit the United States.

The wealthiest man in Mexico, and one of the wealthiest on the American continent, is Gen. Luis Terrazas, governor of the state of Chihuahua, which borders on the western and southwestern parts of Texas. He has just been granted a four months' leave of absence and it is said that he will make an extended visit to the United States.

The wealth of Gen. Terrazas is conservatively estimated at \$150,000,000 in gold, but it may be many millions in excess of that amount. Some of those who are in close touch with his business and financial affairs say that \$200,000,000 is nearer the correct amount of his fortune.

Gen. Terrazas is probably the largest individual land owner in the world. He owns in fee simple approximately 20,000,000 acres of land, which is divided into 15 haciendas or ranches. No one, not even the general himself, knows the number of cattle he owns, but it is roughly estimated that his herds approximate 1,000,000 head, of which about 200,000 are cows. He also owns several hundred thousand head of horses and mules.

An army of more than 10,000 men are kept constantly employed on these ranches, and towns of several thousand population are situated on the lands. The ranches are well fenced, and 1,000 boundary or "fence line" riders are kept constantly employed.

The land and live stock holdings of Gen. Terrazas are comparatively small part of his wealth. He owns more than 5,000 residences in the city of Chihuahua, from which he derives an enormous annual rental. He owns a controlling interest in all of the banks and other financial institutions of the state of Chihuahua, and has many million dollars invested in manufacturing concerns in that state.

TARANTULAS ARE HIS PETS

David Goodin Claims They Are Intelligent as Any Insect and Easy to Teach.

David Goodin, of McKinney, Tex., probably is the only man living who makes pets of tarantulas. Mr. Goodin fondles the deadly insects with the same freedom from fear that the average person does a kitten. One of his pets, a healthy looking specimen about the size of a mouse, seems possessed of an affable disposition. At Mr. Goodin's command it will approach strangers provided it can find anyone who will stand still long enough. It performs several other "stunts."

"I have been making pets of tarantulas many years," said Mr. Goodin. "I first began catching and training them after I had been told by a snake charmer that no one had ever done such a thing. I have been bitten once, but not badly. The tarantula has two sets of fangs, one in its mouth and one in its fore feet. The wound that it inflicts with its fore feet is the dangerous one. It scratches the skin and then injects poison into the wound. The bite I received was from the mouth fangs. The tarantula will jump at a horse or cow, as well as at a man. It will bite anything at any time when it is wild and untamed. I have studied them, so that I am not afraid to pick up any tarantula with my hands."

The tarantula has more intelligence than any other insect. It is easily taught after you understand its habits. The tarantula that I now have has not eaten for several weeks. They eat only once every four or five weeks."

ODD REUNION AT THE FAIR

Meeting of Seven Brothers Who Had Not Seen Each Other for Thirty-Two Years.

The St. Louis world's fair has served to bring about a reunion of seven brothers who last met in 1872, and for 32 years have been scattered in various parts of the country.

They are the Knowles brothers, namely: J. J. Knowles, 61 years old, of Bartlesville, Ind.; S. S. Knowles, 64 years old, of Santiago, Chile; M. S. Knowles, 60 years old, of Linden, Ok.; T. S. Knowles, 54 years old, of Los Angeles, Cal.; B. M. Knowles, of Greenview, Ill., and E. A. Knowles, 53 years old, of Greenview, Ill.

The seven brothers had a reunion at Petersburg, Ill., in 1872. They scattered and not until a few days ago did they see one another. By agreement they decided to meet in St. Louis during the world's fair, and accordingly the arrangement was carried out.

The brothers are fathers and grandfathers of 60 children. Their father was Asa Knowles, of Gibson county, Ind. He was born in 1818. Their mother was Dorcas Stone, of the same county and state, born in 1823. They have four sisters and four half-sisters. The sisters are all married and have many children and grandchildren.

According to census figures every fifth child in the country between the ages of ten and 15 years, is a breadwinner. Of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl. There are 1,750,178 children regularly employed. This is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in ten years. Alabama has the highest percentage of child labor, finding work for 27.2 per cent. of her children, while Massachusetts has the lowest, having only 0.5 per cent. of her juvenile population at work.

Long Way Round.

A new word has been introduced into the Flemish language. It is *Snelpaardlooszoendeopwegepetrolrijtuig*. The etymology is: "Snel" rapid; "paardloos" horseless; "petrolrijtuig" driven by petroleum. The whole word, as can be easily seen, means motor car.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

VOIGHT, JEWELER,

725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

(Next to Johnson's Grocery)

Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, \$20; sold elsewhere; \$25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; worth twice the price
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, \$5 up to \$100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgne Chaines, \$7 up to \$16; all
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, \$2.50 up to \$25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb bell Sleeve buttons, \$3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k Gold-filled Chains, \$2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, \$5 up; a little gem in each button
Gents' Diamond Studs, \$7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from \$4 up
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from \$4 to \$1 dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, \$4 and \$5.

VOIGHT, 725 7th st.

Horn the Tailor



THIS is the most reliable house in the city for a Perfect and Fine Goods. Call and have a suit of clothes made to order from domestic and Imported Goods. Horn can FIT the HARD to FIT Reception suits made to order. A fit guaranteed.

HORN THE TAILOR 637 F

VIRGINIA GOLD ORE.

PRECIOUS MINERAL IS DISCOVERED IN A SECRET CAVE.

Find Is Made in Effort to Locate Jewels Said to Have Been Stolen from France in 1872 and Concealed Near Berryville.

Gold has been discovered near Berryville, Va., which assays \$12 a ton, but it is believed that it will become more valuable as the vein is followed.

The discovery was made in an effort to locate jewels said to have been stolen from France in 1872. For 30 years there have been stories of these jewels having been concealed in the earth.

In the early 70's a Frenchman came to Berryville, then known as Battle Town. With him was a man servant. The Frenchman was a recluse, and it soon became gossip that he had some dark secret. After he had lived in Battle Town some time he moved to Winchester and later to Charlestown, W. Va. Then he disappeared and his abiding place was unknown. He was seen occasionally along the Shenandoah river or in the woods, but where he and his servant lived no one could say.

About this time there came a story from France to America of the theft of the jewels. It was said that they were stolen by a French nobleman who was a revolutionist and aided in inciting the people of France to riot. Suspicion was directed toward the Frenchman who had lived at Berryville. Detectives came from New York and other cities, but so well hidden were the Frenchman and his servant that neither was found. For some months the detectives searched, but to no avail.

Living just outside Berryville is Mrs. Hattie Dorchier, a woman of excellent standing in the community. While visiting an old school friend in Washington, Mrs. Dorchier was introduced to a blind woman fortune teller.

She told Mrs. Dorchier that there was great wealth to be found in a cave on her farm and told her how the cave could be found.

Going into the cave, men employed by Mrs. Dorchier found a skeleton of a man half a mile from the entrance.

They discovered an iron box cooking utensil and a river that flowed underground with such swiftness that no man could swim against it.

Workmen pledged to secrecy were employed to dig in the cave, and in their digging they came upon a vein of gold, the first discovered in this part of the country.

The gold was sent to Washington, and the first assay was \$10 a ton.

Then the vein became richer, and the second assay was \$12 a ton.

So hard was the gold to obtain in this narrow and dark cave that the \$12 assay would not pay, but Mrs. Dorchier did not abandon the work.

Men are still working on the vein, and other men are endeavoring to effect a crossing of the river. These efforts have failed thus far, but the Dorchiers are confident that when they are successful the jewels stolen from France will be found.

Child Workers.

According to census figures every fifth child in the country between the ages of ten and 15 years, is a breadwinner.

Of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl. There are 1,750,178 children regularly employed.

This is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in ten years. Alabama has the highest percentage of child labor, finding work for 27.2 per cent. of her children, while Massachusetts has the lowest, having only 0.5 per cent. of her juvenile population at work.

An Effective Method.

We are not told what the fumigation corps that drove the mosquitoes from the towns along the Rio Grande used in their warfare, says the Chicago Daily News, but presumably it camped in a city or village and proceeded to smoke a boxful of campaign cigars.

The Benevolent Emperor.

Out of pure benevolence, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the German government wants to increase the size of the standing army so that 30,000 or 40,000 more young men a year can be trained.

OKLAHOMA Comes High.

The Albany Argus remarks that the New York man who is paying \$300,000 for a separation from the woman who promised to love, honor and obey him is realizing what a dear woman she is at any price.

TELEPHONE.

Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Dealer in

Wines & Liquors

Specially for medicines and family use
OXORD and TRIMONT, Pure
RY Whiskies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Tenth Street Northwest.

KITTENS ARE BORN IN TREES

Maltese Cat Selects Novel Place for Birth of Progeny—Removed to Old Wash Boiler.

Those who are familiar with cats know that when the time approaches for a member of the feline race to bring forth her young the cat is very apt to seek some secluded place and is averse to taking any place prepared for her in a nice box or other receptacle. They seek out-of-the-way places, and in many cases the kittens are not easily found. It would seem that the limit of originality had been reached, however, by Drusilla, a handsome Maltese cat, owned by Mrs. Hubbard Waldo, of Gladstone, Conn. The cat had had numerous progeny heretofore in various places, a barrel in the rear attic, a lower shelf of a house cupboard, the haymow, a box of shavings and many now forgotten other places. But this time she made a new departure. She was not seen at the house from Saturday night until late Sunday evening, when she came to get something to eat. It was surmised that the kittens were born, and search was made Monday morning in former places, but without success.

Late Monday afternoon Drusilla was noticed in the orchard about 100 feet from the house. She was watched and seen to jump on a tree and climb into a hole about four feet from the ground. There was a decayed place in the tree, reaching down about 33 inches. The hole is of oblong shape, 5x7½ inches. The cat was undisturbed until Tuesday morning, when Mrs. Waldo went to the tree and looked in. There was the cat purring away contentedly with seven little kittens. Later when Drusilla came to the house to get her breakfast the kittens were removed and brought to the house and placed in an old wash boiler, the nursery of an innumerable line of their predecessors. The cat submitted gracefully to the change of location.

MOONSHINERS IN MISSOURI.

Out of One Dollar's Worth of Material Distillers Turn Out Forty Gallons of Whisky.

It is not generally known, according to the Kansas City Journal, that considerable moonshine whisky is made in Southwest Missouri. Detective James Rosche of Carthage has arrested several proprietors of illicit stills recently. Mr. Rosche says that Missouri moonshiners make big profits as long as Uncle Sam lets them alone. He says they "take one gallon of cheap, black molasses, which costs about 30 cents two bushels of meal, at an average, cost of 65 cents per bushel, and some water. This is made into a mash, allowed to ferment and the stuff then goes through the process of evaporation.

This amount of molasses and meal, with a sufficient amount of water added, makes 40 gallons of moonshine, which is sold for two dollars per gallon. The men who engage in the illicit distilling of whisky are usually of the more ignorant class. That is, they are uneducated, but what they lack in book learning they make up in shrewdness that cannot be learned in school. Most of the men engaged in their business are desperate fellows and do not hesitate to defend their liberty with the use of guns.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans is a baseball enthusiast and seldom misses an opportunity to see a game. He has been visiting Mrs. Evans' sister in Poughkeepsie, and while there attended a contest of the Hudson River League and "rooted" uproariously for the home team, which won.

Sarah Grand says that American women are, for the most part, more thorough, more intelligent, better informed, larger minded, and more agreeable to meet than their British sisters. The average Englishwoman is dull, idle, sluggish, and incompetent; the



MOST DEADLY RIFLE.

NEW WEAPON INVENTED BY ARMY OFFICERS.

Is of Small Bore and Has Immense Penetrating Power—Barrel of Gun Is Entirely Covered with Wood.

Ordnance experts of the United States army, after months of work, have constructed a magazine infantry rifle which is believed to be superior to any in use in foreign armies. More than 40,000 already have been made at the government arsenals.

The most noticeable difference between the old and the new arm, apparent at first glance, is the fact that the barrel of the latter is entirely covered with wood. This innovation was the result of suggestions made to the ordnance officers by enlisted men in the army. Following the campaign in Cuba and the Philippines, many complaints were made to the ordnance officers by officers in the field, who said that after a period of rapid discharges the rifles became so hot that it sometimes was necessary to cease firing for a time to permit them to cool.

The bore of the new rifle is smaller, the caliber being about .30 inch, while the initial velocity and penetrating power both are greater. The new gun also is several inches shorter than the old.

The ejecting lever projects downward in the new arm, and the magazine has a capacity of five cartridges and can be filled with ease and quickness. The gun, fully assembled, weighs trifle more than eight pounds, and, according to the ordnance experts, is exceptionally well balanced, making ease of discharge and accuracy of aim a feature of importance.

With an ordinary service charge the maximum effective fighting range is 4,781 yards. With full service charge the new rifle, fired at 50 feet, drove its missile 54.5 inches into white pine butts and penetrated a steel plate nearly one-half an inch thick. The bullet which will be used in the weapon has a core of lead and tin composition in a jacket of cupronickel, and when fired with a service charge has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second.

SIGNAL AROUND THE WORLD

Flashes Sent from Washington in Advance Directions Come Together at Adelaide, Australia.

Two signals flashed around the world the other night—one by way of the Pacific cable and the other by way of the Atlantic—met at Adelaide, Australia, just 14 seconds after being sent from the naval observatory in Washington. The signals, which were sent in honor of the meeting of the international geographic congress, at Washington, were commented on the next day by the delegates.

The congress was entertained by the reading of many cablegrams received from all parts of the world in reply to international messages of greeting sent out. The replies came in French, Spanish and other languages.

From the City of Mexico came a dispatch from Felipe Valle, stating that the signal was received 36 of a second slow. At Toronto the signal was .32 of a second slow, while at the Mare Island navy yard it arrived .32 of a second early, according to the coast chronometers. The Madras (India) observatory acknowledged the time signal, as also did the authorities of Lisbon (Portugal) observatory, who cabled their best greetings to "the world famous United States observatory." Cordial salutation and felicitations came from Quito, Ecuador, and from the Cordova (Argentine republic) observatory.

GOES 12,000 MILES TO WED

Woman Journeys Far to Marry the Man She Nursed Back to Health.

A journey of 12,000 miles by the bride and 5,000 miles by the groom ended in a happy wedding when Harry O. Robinson, son of that city, and Mrs. Elsie Stolzenbach Prommell, of Hamburg, Germany, were married at the residence of the groom's father.

The wedding is the culmination of a romance that began in Guayaquil, Ecuador, less than a year ago. Young Robinson, who is a graduate of Tufts and a mining engineer, while in Ecuador was taken ill. His case attracted the attention of Mrs. Prommell, who had recently arrived there after a trip of 9,000 miles from Hamburg with her son, who was to learn mining engineering.

The German widow nursed the Maine engineer back to health. Although young Robinson had met beautiful women in all parts of the world with indifference, he surrendered to Mrs. Prommell and she consented to become his wife and to journey with him to his far-off home in Maine in order that his parents might witness the wedding.

Many Patents Applied For.

The application for patents during the last fiscal year broke all records, according to the annual report of the commissioner of patents. There were 50,321 applications for mechanical patents and 2,554 applications for trademarks. There were 31,979 patents and 2,213 trademarks granted. The total receipts of the office were \$1,663,880, and expenditures \$1,460,124.

English Waiters Ousted.

The English waiter has been virtually ousted from English hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. Swiss and Austrians have taken his place.

They are found to be quicker, more anxious to please, and more reliable.

A Chilly Cure.

An Omaha doctor successfully creates lockjaw by placing his patients in a refrigerator. It is the resultant chattering of the teeth, says the Chicago Tribune, that loosens up the law.

In the Same Old Way.

American dancing masters have decreed that the two-step "must go" and go it will, remarks the Chicago Daily News—in the usual manner.

DANGER IN SCHOOL WORK

Many Women in New York City Suffer from Various Ailments as a Result of Overstudy.

Seven per cent of the girl graduates of training schools in New York city who qualify to become teachers in the public schools are found to be suffering from practically incurable ailments as a result of too heavy a course of study. Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, medical examiner for the board of education of New York, is authority for this statement.

"One hundred and fifty of the 600 girls sent to me for physical examination last spring had to be held over for reexamination because they were found to have some form of heart trouble, incipient kidney disease or anæmia," said Dr. Jarrett. "These are not inherited diseases. Many of them, as examinations have proved, have been brought on by the nervous tax of three mental examinations—the state superintendent's, city superintendent's and training school superintendent's—which they must pass in order to obtain a teacher's certificate.

"When I say that seven per cent of the girls turned out of training schools have become incurably diseased," said Dr. Jarrett, "I speak conservatively. I find well developed cases of Bright's disease, severe heart disease, decided spinal curvature, some tuberculosis, and I came across one case of goitre. Some of these girls come back for several years to be examined over again in the hope of improvement, but usually we find the same thing. It was the school work that sent them on the downward path of disease. They were placed under a pressure of work such as no girl of 18 should undergo, such a strain as comes upon a business man of 40.

"Many of the girls tell me that during the last year of their course they sat up until 12 o'clock every night. No career worth that, and there is no need for such strain."

POTATO BUGS TIE UP A CAR

Killed by Thousands Under Wheels of New Jersey Trolley They Grease the Tracks.

"Never saw so many potato bugs before in all my life," said former Mayor Holmes, of Rahway, N. J., when he boarded a trolley car of the Rahway & Woodbridge branch at Boynton Beach the other day.

"That's so," asserted Hoffman, the conductor. "Why, they're thicker'n mosquitoes." Which was the furtherest a Jerseyman could go in making comparisons.

By and by it was noticed the car was not traveling at its usual speed. "What's the matter with the power, Jack?" shouted Hoffman to John Barton, the motorman.

"Power nothing," was the report from the front platform. "Power's all right. It's bugs. I'm killing 'em by the thousands and they're greasing the rails."

A minute later the car stopped. Hoffman shouted to Barton to go ahead. "Can't," retorted Barton. "The bugs have got us tied up."

The passengers got out and pushed the car over that particular greasy spot. The vehicle went on. But soon it slowed again and came to another stop, the wheels turning vainly. Barton reversed the power, sent the car back, stopped and shot ahead, hoping the momentum would be enough to clear the greasy spot. But the wheels slid and stuck. "Sand the rails," said Hoffman. That was done and the car finally reached this place, far behind time.

"And I heard farmers say," said Mr. Holmes, "that on account of the great cold last winter there'd be no potato bugs this year."

SCHOOL UP IN THE AIR.

St. Louis Exposition to Make Series of Balloon Ascensions to Study Atmosphere.

Arrangements are being made for a series of balloon ascensions under the auspices of the Mural arts department of the St. Louis world's fair for the purpose of studying the conditions of the air at a distance of ten or twelve miles above the ground.

The balloons will consist of a rubber bag, inflated with hydrogen gas and attached to a parachute containing instruments by which the conditions of the air will be recorded.

The balloons will arise until they burst from expansion and the parachutes will carry the instrument safely back to the ground. Cards will be placed in the parachutes notifying the finder that a suitable reward will be paid for the return of the instruments.

The experiment has already been tried in Germany and found to be successful in teaching the condition of the air. In some instances the balloon has arisen to a height of 12 miles and the instruments have recorded a temperature of 130 degrees below zero.

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Pumpkins in Queer Places.

A freshet last fall washed away a New Jersey pumpkin field, smashing the pumpkins. The seeds were blown broadcast over the town and lodged in queer places. Now pumpkins are growing in parlor windows, coal bins and in news-paper offices—especially in offices from which men send stories to out-of-town newspapers.

EQUIP COAL STATION.

GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHING LOCATION ON KISKA ISLAND.

Ideal Situation Obtained in Aleutian Chain—Place Will Be Largest of Its Kind on the Pacific—Water Easily Accessible.

The progress of the work of establishing a naval coaling station on Kiska island, in the Aleutian chain, has been reported to the navy department at Washington in a letter from Lieutenant Commander F. H. Sherman, commanding the gunboat Petrel. According to the department's plans, Kiska island, which is about 800 miles west of Dutch harbor, Alaska, and about midway between Seattle and the Asiatic coast, will be the site of the largest coaling station on the Pacific.

The date of Commander Sherman's report is not given. Even at the time that it was made, good progress had been made in the preliminary work, and the outlook was promising. Kiska has characteristics similar to the coast of Scotland, so far as topography and climate are concerned. Fogs are frequent, but the climate, although damp at most seasons, is far from being unhealthy. The report says that the engineering features of the work were immediately placed in the hands of Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers.

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Lose Whiskers in Race with Death.

A wild ride through the blazing forests from the Hastings Sawmill company, near Slaman, B. C., cost every man on the train his whiskers and many of them lost their hair and clothes. They ran a race with death, and their escape was marvelous.

Get Marie Antoinette Harp.

The museum of the Conservatory of Paris has obtained the harp which once belonged to Marie Antoinette, of France, a magnificent instrument, heavily gilt, made by Nadermann in 1780. The short arm is ornamented with a marvellous wreath of roses, on the top of which is carved an eagle with spread wings. Diamonds are inlaid in the eagle's claws.

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LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the National Baptist Preachers' Union of this city, of which Rev. Simon P. W. Drew is the president, with G. S. Toliver, secretary, after the transaction of the regular business, Rev. J. S. Curtis, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, was admitted to membership on the recommendation of the Advisory Board. A paper was read by Rev. A. H. Stratton, entitled "Five Points to the Stepping Stone." After which it was discussed by Revs. S. Pollard, Prince Rand, G. S. Toliver and E. Casper. Meeting adjourned to next Monday at 2 o'clock, at which time Rev. Drew will read a paper entitled "Honesty and Dishonesty." This Union meets at Cadets' Armory, 707 O street N.W.

Last Sunday was a great day at Galbraith Church. Large crowds attended all of the services; scores of students from Howard University could be seen in the congregation.

Sunday, October 2, a grand rally will begin. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a literary and musical recital.

Monday night at 8 o'clock there will be an Old Maids' Communion under the auspices of the Representatives of the State of Utah. Miss Emma Waters acting as Representative.

The cordial welcome which the public always receives at Galbraith A. M. E. Church from its popular pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, and his members is sufficient invitation to their literary exercises Sunday, October 2, at 3 p.m., at which such well-known talent as Prof. J. T. Layton, Dr. R. F. Plummer, Messrs. J. Wythe Lewis and T. Beason, Misses G. Makell, L. E. Jean, D. Bundy, E. Thompson, Madame Fountain and others is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the program.

Misses M. Janifer, E. Bell, E. Rich, Mrs. M. Day will extend a cordial welcome as ushers. Dr. C. Thomas, president O. P. Morton W. R. Corps, will preside. Admission free.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can't be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and Vicinity meets every Monday at Cadets' Armory, 708 O Street northwest, at 1:30 P. M.

Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., March 1st, 1904.

I, Thomas E. Drake, Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the American Beneficial Insurance Company, located at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, has complied with the laws of the District of Columbia, applicable to it, and is authorized to transact in the District of Columbia its appropriate business of life and accident insurance on the assessment plan. Its condition and business, on the thirty-first day of December of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, under oath, as required by Section 647, of the amended Code of Law of the District of Columbia, to be as follows:

Certificates in force, 23491; amt., \$811,605; assets—invested, \$2272,32; non-invested, \$2514,22; contingent, mortality, \$3132,14; total, \$7918,68; liabilities—losses unpaid, — all other, —; cash income during the year, \$31542,07; cash expenditures in the year—mortality and disability, \$15,719,99; management, etc., \$14178,37; total, \$29898,36.

It witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOMAS E. DRAKE,
Superintendent of Insurance, District of Columbia.

SOUTHERN JUDGE'S PLEA.
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21.—Judge Daniel Partridge, in opening court at Selma, spoke plainly on the question of lynching and otherwise maltreating negroes.

Some weeks ago Edward Bell, a negro, was lynched. Three white constables were arrested on a charge of taking part with the mob. These men have since been in jail, Judge Partridge refusing to release them on any sort of bond.

Special reference was made to this case in the charge. So pointed were the references that the citizens of that

The New Drug Store 1904 L Street, N.W.

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an up to date Drug store can be had in this store. Prescriptions a speciality.

J. W. MORSE-PROP.

part of the country where Bell was lynched were much incensed.

Judge Partridge said that when a country was suffering from moral disease something should be done to stop its progress. The whites oppressed the negroes and set them low examples, which when followed by negroes were resented by the whites. The negroes learn all they know from the whites, and should have the same rights in the courts.

It was deplorable that a white man could shoot down an innocent negro or destroy the happiness of the black man's home and then come into the courts and expect to be given his liberty simply because he was white and his victim black.

The judge instructed the jury not to consider color or condition in dealing out justice. Thereby the negro would be taught better citizenship. The loyalty of the negro in slavery times was recalled, and the good work of Booker Washington was noted. "It is only human," the judge said, "that at times the negro resents by force the impositions of his superiors. By treating our inferior race with kindness and mercy we will make better citizens of them, and the black man will not be slow to follow example."

"If we are haughty to any, let it be to our superiors, not to our inferiors."

Come One Come All

\$2,000.00 Rally \$2,000.00 on Rally

At The Union Gospel Meeting

Sunday, Oct. 2, to Sun. y, Oct. 9, 1904.

Al Cadet's Armory.

Programme of Preaching:

Sunday, Oct. 2d, 11 a.m.—Rev. A. H. Strother, Pres. of Washington Union

Baptist Association, 3 p.m.—Rev. J. F. Curtis, pastor of Mt. Calvary Bapt. Church, 7:30 p.m.—The Great Evangelist REV. S. P. W. DREW, D.D. Subj.

"The Flying Angel."

Tuesday, Oct. 4th, 8 p.m.—Rev. Logan Johnson, B. A., Pastor Tipton, A. M. E. Zion Church, Mt. Pleasant, T. W. Leewood, D. D., pastor of Miles Memorial Colored M. E. Church.

Sunday, Oct. 9th, 11 a.m.—Rev. C. H. Turner, 3 p.m.—Rev. Lewis Edmund, pastor of St. Marks Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m.—Rev. S. P. W. Drew, D. D. Subject "The Woman Clothed with the Sun."

All persons holding gleaners will please report them Sunday Oct. 2d.

NOTICE.

An appeal is made to all Christians and well-wishers of the cause of Christ and it is sincerely hoped they may endorse this movement with their presence and means accordingly as God has blessed them. An urgent request is to all who can give from one dollar and upwards, will please contribute to this most worthy cause.

The great Union Revival will open Tuesday October 11th at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the National Evangelical Union and the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

The Biennial Meeting of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America is holding its twelfth biennial session in Columbus, Ohio, this week.

Lawyer W. C. Martin, chairman of the District delegation to the twelfth B. M. C., and Delegates H. W. Honesty, Robert White, W. I. Lee, Rev. W. J. Howard, Robert Rhone, David Lee, Grand Director W. L. Houston, Charles S. Hile, D. B. Webster, Coleman Horner, T. E. Hill, W. H. Brown, J. H. Coleman (D.G.S.), George R. Watkins (D.D.G.M.), H. P. Slaughter, J. N. Lauson, Henry Banks, D. M. Stewart and W. O. Davis, and a number of delegates from Maryland and Virginia will leave at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow over the B. & O. R. R. for Columbus. Quite a number of the District delegates will go over the Pennsylvania Railroad, headed by Mr. James Musees. Mr. Musees is one of the leading Odd Fellows in this city. He is highly respected and loved by all who know him. His delegation is composed of some of the leading Odd Fellows in the city.

The Washington delegation, it is said, is almost a unit in favor of the re-election of Brother W. L. Houston as Grand Director of the S. C. of M.

The re-election of the present G.S.

is a foregone conclusion, states the Martin delegation.

District Grand Master T. W. West

has been indisposed for several days.

Deputy D. G. M. George R. Wat

kins will visit the World's Fair at S.

Louis at the close of the session of

the B. M. C.

Mr. J. W. Muse and his delegation

What Pure Whiskey Is

can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still smell the drained glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distillation means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still. The poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phleum fants, fuses) from the middling product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskies, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurities. Such defective whiskies are never admitted into the stock, and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

Chris. Xander.

909 7th street Northwest.

A NEW BOOK

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is \$1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents:

"The Scourging of a Race."

"A Broadened Vision—The Need of

Twentieth Century Christianity."

"The Wheels of Providence."

"The Coming of Shiloh."

"A Throne of Glory."

"Citizenship, Suffrage and the

Negro."

Ruth a Noble Type of True Wom-

anhood.

The Divine—Humanity.

The Baptists and the Lutheran

Reformation.

The Seven Seals.

The Religious Status of the Negro.

National Perils.

The Character and Work of the

Apostle Paul.

Robert G. Shaw.

The Religious and Secular Press

Compared.

The Value of Baptist Principles to

the American Government.

The Church as a Factor in the Race

Problem.

The Divinity of the Church.

Christian Resources of Afro-Ameri-

cans.

The Vacant Tomb.

The Negro in War and Peace.

Thanking you in advance for your

order, I am,

Yours truly,

W. BISHOP JOHNSON.

ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTION

BLANK.

W. BISHOP JOHNSON,

403 N. Street, N.W., or THE

BEE, 1109 I Street, N.W.,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I accept your Special Advance Offer for your book of 250 pages, entitled "The Scourging of a Race," and agree to take one copy at \$1.30, post paid, September 1, 1904, or I send you one dollar with my order today, as a personal service to you.

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I make